

# THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1862.

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 28

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square is twelve lines of this size type—equal to about 100 words of manuscript.

	Square	Squares	Square	Squares	Column
1 Insertion	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$4.00
2 Insertions	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.00	5.00
3 Insertions	2.00	3.00	4.50	5.50	10.00
One Month	2.50	3.50	5.00	6.00	15.00
Two Months	4.00	6.00	\$0.00	10.00	20.00
Three Months	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	25.00
Six Months	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	35.00
One Year	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	50.00

## THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

ROSS & ROSSER,

Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - DECEMBER 25

## A SONG.

Think not I can ever one moment forget thee—  
Let memory blot one bright page of the past,  
Or the vision that first in my dreariness met me,  
And around my lone shadow its radiance cast.  
Ah! no, like the sunlight that breaks in the  
morning,  
Like the first breath of air in the window at  
dawning,  
Like the rose-bud that opes to the summer's soft  
warning.  
Will the vision of thee in my memory last?  
And yet there are times when the curtain of sad-  
ness  
Will drop for a while round my lightness and  
mirth:  
I see thee the same in thy beauty and gladness  
As that star did that happily shone at thy  
birth;  
I see thee some high mountain's summit ascend-  
ing,  
Thy arms toward the blue arch of heaven entend-  
ing,  
The hues of thy robes with the golden clouds  
blending,  
While I in obscurity grope through the earth  
Then fail not thy beautiful eyes with reproaches,  
Nor chide the poor bankrupt for being in debt;  
But think when a tear on his eyelid encroaches,  
'Tis pleasure that prompts it, and not a regret,  
No, not a regret that he ever has known thee,  
Nor sorrow for love that he sometimes has  
shown thee;  
But that, knowing and loving, he never can  
own thee,  
And knowing that, still he can never forget:

## TO A GIRL.

BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.

The echoes of thy song,  
Young minstrel girl, have fallen on my heart,  
And answering thoughts, a fair and gentle throng  
To life and being start.  
Thy music is a boon  
That hushes my worn spirit to its sleep,  
And soothes it in its slumbers as the moon  
The surge of the deep.  
A soul of fire is thine,  
Then art a new star mounting in the sky,  
Whose beams, in its meridian hour, will shine  
Brightly on every eye.  
May heaven forever shower  
Its blessings on thy spirit pure and true,  
As the calm evening sheds on leaf and flower  
Its soft and holy dew.

God keep thy soul from gloom,  
And may thy life, with joy and beauty bless,  
Bear like some tropic stream, a freight of bloom  
Upon its placid breast.  
May no bright hope e'er spring  
Within thy heart to perish unfulfilled,  
And mayst thou never feel thy spirit-wing  
By autumn-torments chilled.

Oh, mayst thou e'er remain  
As joyous and as beautiful as now,  
A song-bird pouring forth her richest strain  
From being's loftiest bough.

**COMPOSITION FOR LEATHER.**—One of the very best compounds you have for rendering leather hoots and shoes almost perfectly water-proof, and at the same time keeping them soft and pliable, is composed of fresh beef tallow, half an ounce, yellow bees-wax, one ounce, and one eighth of an ounce of shellac. Melt the tallow first and then remove all the membrane from it; add the bees-wax in thin shavings and when it is melted and combined with the tallow, add the shellac in powder and stir until it is melted. Bees-wax is one of the best known preservatives of leather. This compound should be applied warm to the hoot or shoe, and the soles should receive a similar application to the uppers. In using it a rag or piece of sponge should be employed, and the boot or shoe held cautiously before the fire or stove until the compound soaks into it. Care must be exercised not to expose the leather too close to the fire. If the boot be blackened and brushed until it becomes glossy before the application of this preparation it will remain black and shining for a long period after it is applied. A little vegetable tar mixed with the foregoing composition makes it more adhesive and improves its quality for walking among snow. A liberal application of this composition every two weeks during the winter will keep boots and shoes that are worn daily water proof and soft.—Scientific American.

**"Political" or "State Prisoners" Please Take Notice.**

We desire to obtain the names and Post-office address of all persons who have been arrested in the different States, as "Political" or "State prisoners." Will those who see this notice please send their names, etc., to the address of D. SHEARD,

Fairfield, Iowa.

## A MIDNIGHT SPEECH BY VALLANDIGHAM IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Captain Rynders, Hon. Ben. Wood, Rev. C. C. Burr, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Thompson, formerly Mayor Wood's Private Secretary, Wm. Mulligan, Esq., and a host of the Democracy of the city, serenaded Hon. C. L. Vallandigham and Hon. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, at the New York Hotel, last evening. The serenaders employed Dodsworth's Band and started from Thorpe's Hotel shortly after ten o'clock P. M. The music consisted of sundry stirring airs, among which "Dixie" was prominent and decidedly welcome.—After a few airs had been played, there were loud cries for Vallandigham, who was led to the balcony and introduced by Ex Senator McMurray. Mr. Vallandigham commenced his address at nearly 11 o'clock, and spoke substantially as follows:

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH.

Men of New York: I thank you for your presence here to-night. I am assured that the pro-slavery majority and slaveholding misrepresentations of an Abolition press (applause) has not taken from me the confidence of my fellow-citizens of this city. [Applause, and a voice, "Never!"] I am glad, personally, to meet with you on this occasion. Aside from the compliment that is implied, I accept this as a testimonial that there are those in this great metropolis of the United States who are ready now, after an experiment of twenty months, to turn their thoughts from bloody intentions, to the contemplation of the prosperity and the blessings of peace in this land—peace not by separation, not by disunion, [applause] but by a return to those instrumentalities alone by which the Constitution and the Union were first made by our fathers—[applause] to the spirit of humanity, conciliation, and compromise—[applause]—to the spirit of the Declaration of the Fathers of our country—the foundations of this grandest and greatest temple of liberty, rooted strong and deep in the beginning of this Government. It is by these instrumentalities alone, in my deliberate judgment, that that fabric can be maintained and restored as our fathers found it. [Applause]

Upon the records of the Senate and of the House and of the Congressional Globe we ask the judgment of the people and of posterity to the remotest generations.—That judgment, that record will condemn those who have prostrated the Constitution, stricken down the Union, and destroyed the rights and liberties of the people of America. [Applause] You have no help in the present Congress—there is no good to come out of that Nazareth. I have been there to see. No, your help is in your honest hearts—in yourselves alone—in your own strong arms—from these alone that salvation is to come. The people have never sought a remedy other than the Constitution and the laws, and I solemnly believe that if these outrages had been perpetrated in England, France, Austria or Russia, the people, long since, would have risen in spontaneous insurrection. [Cries of "That's so!"] Why did we not have it here? Because we have

not any compliments at the hands of the lovers of the Constitution. [Hisses and applause, which were continued for some minutes] Let him obey that Constitution, let him respect the law and the rights of citizens—citizens who have made him what he is [applause]—who breathed the breath of life into him, and who can extinguish it, and will extinguish it, on the 21st of March, 1865. [Cries that's so, and tremendous cheers for George B. McClellan.] Your hope is not from him; still less is it from the present Congress of the United States—not from the Senate, certainly, not from the House of Representatives. [Applause] The sample of men who have learned nothing and forgotten nothing—men despised and repudiated at home, and yet going from their constituencies who have rejected them as unworthy and unprofitable servants, surrounded by the pestilential atmosphere of Washington—have repeated the foul wickednesses and crimes of the last six months. They have learned not the lessons of the last election, which should have taught them their duty [laughter and applause]; they are determined and persistent in that course of conduct which has been prescribed to them by the leaders of their Abolition party. I thank them for it, certainly, on my part; for gentlemen, while I can not forget that I am an American, I must rejoice that God Almighty has vindicated the saying of the ancients—Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad! They will be placed where they can do nothing but face the consequence. We have the record of the people of the United States in the recent election, which proclaimed to them the hatred and scorn which must attach to them hereafter. It came like a thunder clap; they have forgotten it! Permit us to remind them of it. On the floors of Congress we are making up a record for them from which they can not escape. There is a little free speech left there yet, but not the free speech of our ancestors; but we can place them on record and summon them to a tribunal of the people, to whose judgment we can appeal in this great controversy.

There are those indeed, who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution I recognize no such distinction. As well might you attempt to separate the precious metal from the vase in which it is manufactured. If that material be destroyed, the vase itself perishes. If the Constitution (he cries of Good, good, and applause) I mean the Union as it was—[applause]—the Union as our fathers made it [applause]—the Union of Washington—of Madison—of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, [applause] which gave us peace, prosperity, happiness, grandeur, glory and greatness, such as never belonged to another people since creation dawned. [Applause] The Union, which now is proclaimed to be "the Union as it ought to be"—the man who attempts such a Union—a Union different from what descended to us, and all those blessings which our fathers found it. [Applause]

They are the ones indeed, who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution I recognize no such distinction. As well might you attempt to separate the precious metal from the vase in which it is manufactured. If that material be destroyed, the vase itself perishes. If the Constitution (he cries of Good, good, and applause) I mean the Union as it was—[applause]—the Union as our fathers made it [applause]—the Union of Washington—of Madison—of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, [applause] which gave us peace, prosperity, happiness, grandeur, glory and greatness, such as never belonged to another people since creation dawned. [Applause]

The Union, which now is proclaimed to be "the Union as it ought to be"—the man who attempts such a Union—a Union different from what descended to us, and all those blessings which our fathers found it. [Applause]

They are the ones indeed, who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution I recognize no such distinction. As well might you attempt to separate the precious metal from the vase in which it is manufactured. If that material be destroyed, the vase itself perishes. If the Constitution (he cries of Good, good, and applause) I mean the Union as it was—[applause]—the Union as our fathers made it [applause]—the Union of Washington—of Madison—of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, [applause] which gave us peace, prosperity, happiness, grandeur, glory and greatness, such as never belonged to another people since creation dawned. [Applause]

The Union, which now is proclaimed to be "the Union as it ought to be"—the man who attempts such a Union—a Union different from what descended to us, and all those blessings which our fathers found it. [Applause]

They are the ones indeed, who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution I recognize no such distinction. As well might you attempt to separate the precious metal from the vase in which it is manufactured. If that material be destroyed, the vase itself perishes. If the Constitution (he cries of Good, good, and applause) I mean the Union as it was—[applause]—the Union as our fathers made it [applause]—the Union of Washington—of Madison—of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, [applause] which gave us peace, prosperity, happiness, grandeur, glory and greatness, such as never belonged to another people since creation dawned. [Applause]

The Union, which now is proclaimed to be "the Union as it ought to be"—the man who attempts such a Union—a Union different from what descended to us, and all those blessings which our fathers found it. [Applause]

They are the ones indeed, who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution I recognize no such distinction. As well might you attempt to separate the precious metal from the vase in which it is manufactured. If that material be destroyed, the vase itself perishes. If the Constitution (he cries of Good, good, and applause) I mean the Union as it was—[applause]—the Union as our fathers made it [applause]—the Union of Washington—of Madison—of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, [applause] which gave us peace, prosperity, happiness, grandeur, glory and greatness, such as never belonged to another people since creation dawned. [Applause]

The Union, which now is proclaimed to be "the Union as it ought to be"—the man who attempts such a Union—a Union different from what descended to us, and all those blessings which our fathers found it. [Applause]

They are the ones indeed, who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution I recognize no such distinction. As well might you attempt to separate the precious metal from the vase in which it is manufactured. If that material be destroyed, the vase itself perishes. If the Constitution (he cries of Good, good, and applause) I mean the Union as it was—[applause]—the Union as our fathers made it [applause]—the Union of Washington—of Madison—of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, [applause] which gave us peace, prosperity, happiness, grandeur, glory and greatness, such as never belonged to another people since creation dawned. [Applause]

The Union, which now is proclaimed to be "the Union as it ought to be"—the man who attempts such a Union—a Union different from what descended to us, and all those blessings which our fathers found it. [Applause]

They are the ones indeed, who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution I recognize no such distinction. As well might you attempt to separate the precious metal from the vase in which it is manufactured. If that material be destroyed, the vase itself perishes. If the Constitution (he cries of Good, good, and applause) I mean the Union as it was—[applause]—the Union as our fathers made it [applause]—the Union of Washington—of Madison—of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, [applause] which gave us peace, prosperity, happiness, grandeur, glory and greatness, such as never belonged to another people since creation dawned. [Applause]

The Union, which now is proclaimed to be "the Union as it ought to be"—the man who attempts such a Union—a Union different from what descended to us, and all those blessings which our fathers found it. [Applause]

They are the ones indeed, who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution I recognize no such distinction. As well might you attempt to separate the precious metal from the vase in which it is manufactured. If that material be destroyed, the vase itself perishes. If the Constitution (he cries of Good, good, and applause) I mean the Union as it was—[applause]—the Union as our fathers made it [applause]—the Union of Washington—of Madison—of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, [applause] which gave us peace, prosperity, happiness, grandeur, glory and greatness, such as never belonged to another people since creation dawned. [Applause]

The Union, which now is proclaimed to be "the Union as it ought to be"—the man who attempts such a Union—a Union different from what descended to us, and all those blessings which our fathers found it. [Applause]

They are the ones indeed, who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution I recognize no such distinction. As well might you attempt to separate the precious metal from the vase in which it is manufactured. If that material be destroyed, the vase itself perishes. If the Constitution (he cries of Good, good, and applause) I mean the Union as it was—[applause]—the Union as our fathers made it [applause]—the Union of Washington—of Madison—of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, [applause] which gave us peace, prosperity, happiness, grandeur, glory and greatness, such as never belonged to another people since creation dawned. [Applause]

The Union, which now is proclaimed to be "the Union as it ought to be"—the man who attempts such a Union—a Union different from what descended to us, and all those blessings which our fathers found it. [Applause]

They are the ones indeed, who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution I recognize no such distinction. As well might you attempt to separate the precious metal from the vase in which it is manufactured. If that material be destroyed, the vase itself perishes. If the Constitution (he cries of Good, good, and applause) I mean the Union as it was—[applause]—the Union as our fathers made it [applause]—the Union of Washington—of Madison—of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, [applause] which gave us peace, prosperity, happiness, grandeur, glory and greatness, such as never belonged to another people since creation dawned. [Applause]

The Union, which now is proclaimed to be "the Union as it ought to be"—the man who attempts such a Union—a Union different from what descended to us, and all those blessings which our fathers found it. [Applause]

They are the ones indeed, who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution I recognize no such distinction. As well might you attempt to separate the precious metal from the vase in which it is manufactured. If that material be destroyed, the vase itself perishes. If the Constitution (he cries of Good, good, and applause) I mean the Union as it was—[applause]—the Union as our fathers made it [applause]—the Union of Washington—of Madison—of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, [applause] which gave us peace, prosperity, happiness, grandeur, glory and greatness, such as never belonged to another people since creation dawned. [Applause]

The Union, which now is proclaimed to be "the Union as it ought to be"—the man who attempts such a Union—a Union different from what descended to us, and all those blessings which our fathers found it. [Applause]

They are the ones indeed, who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution I recognize no such distinction. As well might you attempt to separate the precious metal from the vase in which it is manufactured. If that material be destroyed, the vase itself perishes. If the Constitution (he cries of Good, good, and applause) I mean the Union as it was—[applause]—the Union as our fathers made it [applause]—the Union of Washington—of Madison—of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, [applause] which gave us peace, prosperity, happiness, grandeur, glory and greatness, such as never belonged to another people since creation dawned. [Applause]

The Union, which now is proclaimed to be "the Union as it ought to be"—the man who attempts such a Union—a Union different from what descended to us, and all those blessings which our fathers found it. [Applause]

They are the ones indeed, who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution I recognize no such distinction. As well might you attempt to separate the precious metal from the vase in which it is manufactured. If that material be destroyed, the vase itself perishes. If the Constitution (he cries of Good, good, and applause) I mean the Union as it was—[applause]—the Union as our fathers made it [applause]—the Union of Washington—of Madison—of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, [applause] which gave us peace, prosperity, happiness, grandeur, glory and greatness, such as never belonged to another people since creation dawned. [Applause]

The Union, which now is proclaimed to be "the Union as it ought to be"—the man who attempts such a Union—a Union different from what descended to us, and all those blessings which our fathers found it. [Applause]

They are the ones indeed, who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution I recognize no such distinction. As well might you attempt to separate the precious metal from the vase in which it is manufactured. If that material be destroyed, the vase itself perishes. If the Constitution (he cries of Good, good, and applause) I mean the Union as it was—[applause]—the Union as our fathers made it [applause]—the Union of Washington—of Madison—of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, [applause] which gave us peace, prosperity, happiness, grandeur, glory and greatness, such as never belonged to another people since creation dawned. [Applause]

The Union, which now is proclaimed to be "the Union as it ought to be"—the man who attempts such a Union—a Union different from what descended to us, and all those blessings which our fathers found it. [Applause]

They are the ones indeed, who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution I recognize no such distinction. As well might you attempt to separate the precious metal from the vase in which it is manufactured. If that material be destroyed, the vase itself perishes. If the Constitution (he cries of Good, good, and applause) I mean the Union as it was—[applause]—the Union as our fathers made it [applause]—the Union of Washington—of Madison—of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, [applause] which gave us peace, prosperity, happiness, grandeur, glory and greatness, such as never belonged to another people since creation dawned. [Applause]

The Union, which now is proclaimed to be "the Union as it ought to be"—the man who attempts such a Union—a Union different from what descended to us, and all those blessings which our fathers found it. [Applause]

# THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

**ROSS & ROSSER,**  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - DECEMBER 25

**HOW TO MAKE THE BULLETIN INTERESTING.** — Communicate to the editors whatever items may come to your knowledge, in which the public are concerned. Acquaint them with such neighborhood news as will interest the public. Send in notices of the marriages and deaths that occur within your acquaintance. By taking a little pains in having local items published, our readers will confer a mutual benefit upon each other. Finally, see that your neighbor and all around you are subscribers to the paper.

**SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.** — The Secretary of the Interior gives the present population of Washington at one hundred thousand. This is an increase of about forty thousand since the spring in which the rebellion broke out. The city does more than twice the business it did then, and fortunes are made there in a winter now, which a few years ago it would have taken years to accumulate.

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES** regards the admission of West Virginia as unconstitutional. His opinion, it is thought, will have considerable influence in preventing the President from signing the bill.

**AT THE NEWLY ERECTED UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW** chairs have been founded for each of the principal Slavonic idioms, especially for Russian, Polish, Czechian, Ruthenian, Slavonian, and Serbian, so as to render the town the centre of literary life for all the Slavonic tribes.

**Mrs. Mullen**, of Snowhill street, Boston, was seriously burned on Tuesday last from the explosion of a can of tomatoes. She had set it on the stove to heat, and the vessel being air-tight, the expansion of the air when heated produced the accident.

**TWO JUVENILES** named Jerome Saunders and Lucy Walsh, the former aged sixteen and the latter thirteen years of age, were married in Daviess county, Kentucky, on the 9th inst.

**GEORGE D. LAMONT** has been appointed United States Judge in New Orleans. He was a member of the Senate of New York in 1859.

**THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL** is informed, that Col. Roger Hanson, of the rebel army has been promoted to a Brigadier-General, and that Col. Basil Duke will soon receive promotion.

**THE EDITOR OF THE SHELBY NEWS**, in his issue of Wednesday, notifies his subscribers that, after the first of January next, he will, for a few weeks, suspend the publication of the News.

**THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH** announces that it will be published weekly only after the 31st of this month. A daily paper will be issued during the session of the Legislature.

**GEN. ROSECRANS** has arrested Father Bimmel, a German Catholic priest of Nashville, for treasonable conduct, and sent him to Camp Chase.

**MR. VALLANDIGHAM** offered a peace resolution. It is to the effect, that to obtain a cessation of hostilities and bring about a permanent peace, the House gives assurances to the country that it will cheerfully co-operate with the Executive and the States, to amend the Constitution, as to secure the rights of States and sections. In other words, if the Rebels will lay down their arms, the Constitution shall be amended according to their dictation.

**MR. PENDLETON** presented a protest against the bill indemnifying the President and for a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The House refused to admit the protest on the journal.

**THE STOCK** of a man named Jas. Murray, in New York city, a vendor of obscene publications, was seized by the police on Friday and destroyed, and the owner held to answer in a thousand dollars bond.

**THE NUMBER** of revolutionary soldiers whose names were upon the pension list June 20th, 1862, was 30—19, or nearly two-fifths, having died during the year.

**SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND SIX** of the troops paroled in the late affair at Hartsville, have arrived in Cincinnati, and been sent forward to Camp Chase. They will there await an exchange.

**MR. ALEXANDER GREER** has been appointed Revenue Assessor and Collector for Covington and Newport. All duties on beer, &c., from the 1st of September, will now be exacted and collected.

**THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.** — Of the last run of a million bushels of coal to this city from Pittsburgh, the Government purchased eight barges of sixty-five thousand bushels, at 15 cts. per bushel, amounting to \$9,750. The barges were sold for \$4,200. Four steamers were chartered at \$175 per day to tow the coal to Cairo, which, for 12 days services each, amounts to \$8,400. The consumption of twenty thousand bushels of coal to run the steamers to Cairo, taken out of the sixty-five thousand bushels purchased by the Government, is \$4,300—making a grand total of \$24,550 for forty-five thousand bushels of coal delivered at Cairo, or about 65 cents per bushel. This enormous expenditure needs no comment.

**THE GREAT BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURG.** — Gen. Lee's Official Report.

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, Decembe 14, 1862.

The Honorable Secretary of War:

Sir—On the night of the 10th instant the enemy commenced to throw three bridges over the Rappahannock—two at Fredericksburg and the third about a mile and a quarter below, near the mouth of the Deep Run. The plain on which Fredericksburg stands is so completely commanded by the hills of Stafford, in possession of the enemy, that no effective opposition could be offered to the construction of the bridges or the passage of the river without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries. Positions were therefore selected to oppose his advance after crossing. The narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course and deep bed, afforded opportunity for the construction of bridges at points beyond the reach of our artillery, and the banks had to be watched by skirmishers. The latter, sheltering themselves behind the houses, drove back the working parties of the enemy at the bridges opposite the city; but at the lowest point of crossing, where no shelter could be had, our sharp-shooters were themselves driven off, and the completion of the bridge was effected about noon on the 11th.

In the afternoon of that day the enemy's batteries opened upon the city, and by dark had so demolished the houses on the river bank as to deprive our skirmishers of shelter, and, under cover of his guns, he effected a lodgment in the town. The troops which had so gallantly held their position in the city under the severe cannonade during the day, resisting the advance of the enemy at every step, were withdrawn during the night, as were also those who, with equal tenacity, had maintained their post at the lowest bridge.

Under cover of darkness and a dense fog, on the 12th, a large force passed the river, and took position on the right bank, protected by their heavy guns on the left.

On the morning of the 13th, his arrangements for attack being completed, about 9 o'clock, the movement veiled by a fog, he advanced boldly in large force against our right wing. General Jackson's corps occupied the right of the line, which rested on the railroad; General Longstreet's the left, extending along the heights to the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg; General Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry, was posted in the extensive plain on our extreme right. As soon as the advance of the enemy was discovered through the fog, General Stuart, with his accustomed promptness, moved up a section of his horse artillery, which opened with effect upon his flank, and drew upon the gallant Pelham a heavy fire, which he sustained unflinchingly for about two hours.

To the families and friends of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathies, but for the wounded I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfortable and final recovery. The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton out to this line rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary of War and yourself, and that you left the whole movement in my hands without giving me orders, makes me responsible. I will visit you very soon and give you more definite information, and finally will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgement will be made of the services of the different grand divisions, division corps and my Generals in the staff departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation.

The right of the enemy's column, extending beyond Hill's front, encountered the right of General Hood, of Longstreet's corps. The enemy took possession of a small copse in front of Hood, but were quickly dispersed and repulsed with loss.

During the attack on our right the enemy was crossing troops over his bridges at Fredericksburg, and massing them in front of Longstreet's line. Soon after his repulse on our left, with a view of obtaining possession of the heights immediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repelled in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Colonel Walton, and a portion of McLaws' division, which occupied these heights.

The last assault was made after dark, when Colonel Alexander's battalion had relieved the Washington Artillery, whose ammunition had been exhausted, and ended the contest for the day.

The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the right bank of the river, as well as by the numerous heavy batteries on the Staff-Ford Heights.

Our loss during the operations, since the movements of the enemy began, amounts to about eighteen hundred killed and wounded. Among the former, I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, Brigadier General Thomas R. R. Cobb, who fell upon our left; and among the latter, that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brigadier General M. Gregg, who was very seriously, and, it is feared, mortally wounded, during the attack on our right.

The enemy to-day has been apparently burying his dead. His troops are visible in their first position in line of battle, but with the exception of some desultory cannonading and firing between skirmishers, he has not attempted to renew the attack.

About five hundred and fifty prisoners were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of his loss is unknown.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General in Command.

How they were CLOTHED.—A gentleman who visited Gen. McClellan's camp recently writes to the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

The officers who accompanied us pointed out a number of the men who had neither shoes, stockings, drawers, shirt, overcoat, blanket or tent. A pair of torn pantaloons, not sufficient to hide their nakedness, and a portion of what was once a blue army blouse, constituted, with a cap, the entire clothing of these poor fellows.

The first panel contains a scene representing Columbus before the Council of Salamanca; the second panel, his leaving the Convent of La Rubida; the third panel, his audience before Ferdinand and Isabella; the fourth panel, his departure from Palos; the semi-circular panel, his first landing at San Salvador; the fifth panel, his first encounter with the Indians on the Island of Hispaniola; the sixth, his triumphant entry into Barcelona; the seventh panel represents him a prisoner in chains, about to be sent back to Spain, and the eighth panel contains a scene representing his death. There are sixteen small niches in the border or frame around the door, in which are sixteen statuettes, representing distinguished contemporaries of Columbus; and between the panels are heads representing historians who have written on the preceding day, and the almost naked soldiers sought them as a resting place and protection from the frosty night's air. Quite a number of the men had their feet wrapped up in rags, their shoes having either been lost on their thirty-two days' march or worn out.

Gen. C. M. CLAY ON A LECTURING TOUR.—It is announced that Cassius M. Clay is soon to lecture in Janesville. This abolition agitator is drawing a Major General's pay, and in the name of God, we ask, can the government put him to no better service than making abolition speeches at some \$500 per month? Are we poor cusses to be taxed to support a crowd of abolition agitators? Have we not already had enough of them? Is the country not already quite ruined by these evil gourmets?—Report (Ill.) Bulletin.

Why bad a man better lose his arm than a leg? Because losing his leg, he loses something to boot!

Mr. Jacob Hinkle, one of the oldest citizens of this city, died Tuesday. Sixty years ago he kept a hotel in this city. He was also at one time one of the fastest typesetters in Louisville, and worked for many years at the business.—Lon. Dem.

## Official Account of the Battle at Fredericksburg.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Falmouth, Dec. 19, 1862.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-chief:

General—I have the honor to offer the following reasons for moving the Army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the present Secretary of War or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated at our last meeting at the Presidents. During my preparations for crossing at the place I had first selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his forces in front, and I also discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, and I hoped that by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place, to separate, by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces behind and on the crest in the rear of the town, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor.

To do this we had to gain a light on the extreme right of the crest, which high commanded the new road lately made by the enemy for purposes of more rapid communication along his lines, which point gained, his positions along the right crest would have been scarcely tenable, and he could have been driven from them easily by an attack on his front in connection with a movement on the rear of the crest. How near we came to accomplishing our object, future reports will show; but for the fault and unexpected and unavoidable delay in building the bridges, which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected. As it was, we came very near success.

Falling in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry—after which we crossed to this side of the river unopposed, without the loss of men or property. As the day broke, our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions, as if going on parade; not the least demoralization or disorganization existed.

To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished thefeat of recrossing the river in the face of the enemy, I owe every thing. For the failure in the attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by them was never exceeded, and would have carried their points had it been possible.

To the families and friends of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathies, but for the wounded I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfortable and final recovery.

The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton out to this line rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary of War and yourself, and that you left the whole movement in my hands without giving me orders, makes me responsible.

I will visit you very soon and give you more definite information, and finally will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgement will be made of the services of the different grand divisions, division corps and my Generals in the staff departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation.

All this has been done without orders, but with the avowal that General Stuart set the example in Pennsylvania. The only mode to stop this pillage is to hang prisoners, and the people would be glad to hear that the authorities had promptly issued orders to that effect. If called upon, Burnside will disavow the outrages and promise to punish the thieves when detected; but he will never permit any to be detected. He has permitted the outrages now complained of, and knew at the time of their commission, that his troops were robbing the houses immediately around him. To facilitate the robbery, he withdrew his guards from the houses and threw down all restraint to his red-breasted robbers called Zouaves.

We sincerely hope that our soldiers who may happen to capture any of the Zouaves with red breeches and red caps, will execute upon them summary justice, and not trouble the Government with their transportation to Washington, etc. Richmond, to let loose again to the pillage and robbery of the country.

We now submit an account of the conduct of the enemy toward a most estimable and venerable lady in Fauquier County as an example of their conduct. We have heard of many others, but this is attested and vouches for by a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity, great coolness and judgment.

Mr. Marshall, wife of Dr. Joshua Marshall, a son of the eminent Chief-Justices Marshall, resides where her husband died near Orange, a few miles from Waterloo. The enemy camped in her vicinity. Her farm was stripped of every thing that could afford sustenance. Among the articles seized and appropriated, without any compensation, were the following: 350 barrels of corn, sixty-five hogs, the oats raised on a field of forty acres, the rye of seventy acres, the hay of fifteen acres. The meat-house was broken open, and every pound taken.

At first a guard was placed around the house. This was withdrawn, as if to allow what followed. About two hundred of the vile outlaws who call themselves Zouaves, entered the house, and did the work of their masters in their own approved style. They seized all the blankets and other bed clothing and tore to pieces what they could not carry off. They broke open the store-rooms and seized and carried off or destroyed all the groceries, pickles and preserves. They gave themselves the trouble to break all the crockery and glass-ware. They broke up the furniture. They entered the ladies' chambers and seized and carried off their articles of apparel. They robbed them of their jewelry. They took the supplies of candles and oil and distributed them over the floors, and then walked upon them—when they had done every thing that a rascally rapine and an ingenious and pains-taking malice could devise in the way of robbery, destruction and injury, they pushed the venerable lady of the house down, and drawing a pistol, said they would shoot the d—d old Secessionist.

The Examiner states that the Confederate forces at Goldsboro' on Wednesday evening were about 17,000, with reinforcements hourly arriving and expected. Gen. Smith is represented as sanguine of success, and it is reported that Lee has telegraphed him that he could spare him, if necessary, 3,000 men. The railroad south of Goldsboro' has been torn up for some distance by the enemy, and, of course, all communication with Wilmington is cut off.

From Richmond papers of the 20th inst.:

The Raleigh State Journal of the 18th says that nine regiments and two batteries of artillery, and several brigades, are on the way. Prudence will not allow us to specify from whence they were drawn, but they are concentrating rapidly, and by this time a force is in and around Goldsboro' sufficient to give battle, if not capture the invaders.

The Examiner states that the Confederate forces at Goldsboro' on Wednesday evening were about 17,000, with reinforcements hourly arriving and expected. Gen. Smith is represented as sanguine of success, and it is reported that Lee has telegraphed him that he could spare him, if necessary, 3,000 men. The railroad south of Goldsboro' has been torn up for some distance by the enemy, and, of course, all communication with Wilmington is cut off.

From Richmond, Virginia, papers of the 20th: Late dispatches to the North Carolina Standard states the enemy disappeared south of Goldsboro'. An official dispatch was received at the War Department, yesterday, from General Lee, stating there were symptoms of the enemy returning to the Potomac.

A Philadelphia paper publishes an account of the forthcoming report of the committee on the conduct of the war. It appears that Burnside's original plan was to move suddenly to Fredericksburg, cross the river, open his supply lines from Aquia Creek, and push rapidly to Richmond.

He expected to get 30 or 40 miles south before the Rebels came up, and felt confident of his ability to crush them. He was promised pontoons and supplies at Falmouth. This was the fatal omission, giving a delay of ten days enabling the Rebels to fortify and concentrate. Burnside's plan was to carry the first line of works by storm, then follow them so rapidly that they could not make a stand, then be driven by reserves and scattered.

The plan was approved by the leading Generals (except Hooker), and endorsed by Halleck, who had previously issued orders that the Rebels must be attacked. Meigs blames the engineer for the non-arrival of the pontoons, but Halleck exonerates them.

General Woolsey says the delay was caused by not being started in time and bad roads.

The President and Stanton are entirely free from blame. The censure falls on military men.

Gen. Webster said Small is the surest that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply repaid is its patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price.

Every parent whose son is away from home school, should supply him with a newspaper.

I well remember what a marked difference there was between those who had access to papers and those who had not. Other things being equal, the first were always superior to the last in debate, composition and general intelligence.

Gen. C. M. Clay on a Lecturing Tour.—It is announced that Cassius M. Clay is soon to lecture in Janesville. This abolition agitator is drawing a Major General's pay, and in the name of God, we ask, can the government put him to no better service than making abolition speeches at some \$500 per month?

Are we poor cusses to be taxed to support a crowd of abolition agitators? Have we not already had enough of them? Is the country not already quite ruined by these evil gourmets?—Report (Ill.) Bulletin.

Why bad a man better lose his arm than a leg? Because losing his leg, he loses something to boot!

Mr. Jacob Hinkle, one of the oldest citizens of this city, died Tuesday. Sixty years ago he kept a hotel in this city. He was also at one time one of the fastest typesetters in Louisville, and worked for many years at the business.—Lon. Dem.

Gen. C. M. Clay on a Lecturing Tour.—It is announced that Cassius M. Clay is soon to lecture in Janesville. This abolition agitator is drawing a Major General's pay, and in the name of God, we ask, can the government put him to no better service than making abolition speeches at some \$500 per month?

Are we poor cusses to be taxed to support a crowd of abolition agitators? Have we not already had enough of them? Is the country not already quite ruined by

# THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 25

**PROSPEROUS.**—When the Democracy were in power our country was prosperous—our people were united and happy.

**GLORIOUS RIOT.**—The Administration forcing the observance of law upon the people, but violating all law themselves.

**GREEN BANKS.**—\$200,000,000 more green backs will be issued in a few days.

**Colonel Norton,** of the 21st Ohio has resigned his position at the head of his command.

**There will be a Hop at Clayton's Hotel,** in Washington, on New-Year's Eve. The seekers of pleasure will find it there. The best music has been secured for the occasion. Don't forget, next Wednesday evening.

**We are indebted to the Hon. L. W. Powell** for favors from Washington.

**The Secretary of War has ordered** Camp Lew Wallace to be discontinued, and the paroled men to be transferred to Camp Chase.

**The toy shops, dry goods and book stores, did an immense business yesterday in disposing of Christmas presents.**

**The Ohio is still rising at this point;** the prospect is that it will slowly continue to come up for some days. The weather here is warm and damp.

**The Richmond Dispatch states:** At the summit to-day, ranged side by side with our wounded, were the Yankee wounded, receiving the same care and enjoying like kind treatment with our own unfortunate defenders.

**A bill was introduced into the House** appropriating \$20,000,000 to secure emancipation in Missouri.

**On Monday the Government seized** sixteen Steamboats at Cincinnati for the use of the army.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**—If you want to buy Jewelry for your "sweethearts" boy or girl, be sure to go to George Brown, at R. F. Adair's old stand.

**The Richmond Enquirer of the 10th inst., contains a letter from Governor Letcher, of Virginia, denying in most emphatic terms that he has ever had any correspondence with Fernando Wood, of New York, on the subject of a reconstruction of the Union, or with any Northern man, since Virginia seceded.**

**Commercial circulars from Japan,** dated on the 25th of October, say that a revolution had broken out there, but of what nature the public reports do not make clear. The power of the Tycoon had been greatly restricted, and a policy adopted adverse to the foreign interest.

**On Sunday morning the streets, sidewalks,** the roofs of the houses and all things upon which water could freeze, were covered with a smooth glassy surface of ice.

**The Indianola has been examined** and accepted by the Government.—She will leave Cincinnati on the present rise of water in the river.

**Two reports have been made to the Georgia Legislature on the subject of the rebel conscript law.** The majority of the Joint Committee recommended resistance to the law; the minority reported that the safety of the States demands that no opposition be made to any measure adopted by the Confederate Congress in the exercise of powers granted, and intended for our common defense. The Legislature had not yet taken action.

**Small-pox is prevailing in Cairo to a most alarming extent, and many deaths are daily occurring from it.** The people are becoming greatly alarmed, and a number of families have left the town till the epidemic abates. The deaths among the contrabands there, it is said, will average twelve or fifteen per day.

**The proportion of killed to wounded in the late battle at Fredericksburg is about one-third more than in any other battle of the war.**

**The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says:**

**The orders for the Censor of the telegraph dispatches now forbid him to pass any army news, save the casualties, without the endorsement of Gen. Burnside.** He is also required to scan the newspaper reports in private.

WASHINGTON, December 22.

**The Committee on the Conduct of the War** examined to-day Halleck, Meigs, Woodbury, of Engineers, and Haughton, of transportation department, upon matters connected with the battle of Fredericksburg. Their testimony is mainly confirmatory of that of Burnside and the commanders of the three grand divisions. Halleck stated to the committee that McClellan had advised preparation of bridges in advance.

**Bridges were not sent forward, however, for fear they would be captured before the army reached that point.**

**The testimony of Burnside and his Generals will, when made public, make the Army of the Potomac the admiration of the world.**

**General Wadsworth has been assigned to the command of the 2d division of Sumner's Corps.**

**Burnside to-day returned to Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, opposite Fredericksburg.**

## DIED.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Milton McCormick, in this city, on Friday evening, Dec. 19th, Mrs. ANN GURNERY, wife of Thomas Gurney, Esq., in the 57th year of her age.

At the residence of her daughter Mrs. Margaret Jones, near Maysville, on Tuesday, the 16th day of December 1862, Mrs. Hannah Dye, relict of the late William Dye, in her ninety second year.

Her remains were interred at the Shannon Church Yard by the side of her beloved husband whom she had followed to the grave in the year 1846. She was a member of that church for nearly sixty years, retaining her connection with it from the time of her joining until her death, and though not permitted to labor as some are for Christ, she no doubt served him acceptably as far as her physical condition would permit, especially she could endure suffering of the most protracted and painful character. Her piety, quiet and unobtrusive and yet her influence for good was very wide, though not present often for years at the house of God. No one prayed more faithfully for her church and minister. She was prepared and waiting to go whenever called home and died in the confidence of Jesus.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord—Yes blessed are the dead who die in their labors and their works follow them. A.

**We are authorized to announce EDWARD FLEMING** as a candidate for MARKET MASTER, at the ensuing January election.

**If the following gentlemen will consent** to become candidates for the respective City Offices, upon the Democratic Ticket, at the ensuing election, they will receive the support of a majority of the voters of the city:

## City Election, 1863.

For Mayor—THOMAS DAULTON.

" Marshal—JAMES G. FRANCIS.

" Clerk—JOHN RAVENCASTER.

" Treasurer—JAS. P. POYNTZ.

" Assessor—M. T. COCKRELL.

" Collector—KEITH BERRY.

" Wharf Master—SIMON CHILES.

" Wood & Coal Inspector—S. E. NICHOLSON.

" Market Master—EDWARD FLEMING.

COUNCILMEN:

Ward No. 1—ALEXANDER POWER;

GEO. W. ORE;

JAS. J. R. PODDICK.

Ward No. 2—GEO. W. SULSER;

W. P. WATKINS;

DR. J. R. PADDOCK.

Ward No. 3—ALEX. MADDOX;

LEWIS GOLLING;

Ward No. 4—F. MCCLANAHAN;

W. W. LAMAR;

ARMSTED PURNELL.

## STRAYED.

FROM GEORGE HUMLONG'S, Bracken county, a Snelling Black Horse Male foaled last Spring, with a white blaze on the forehead, black hair on the legs, and white hair on the tail. The mare was mated on Saturday the 10th inst. I will suitably reward any one who may leave such information at the "BULLETIN" office as will enable me to get possession of the mare. C. W. KEITH.

December 15th, 1862. 1w.

**Christmas Presents!**

## WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE and tasty assortment of **WATCHES, CLOCKS and FANCY GOODS** of every description to suit the most fastidious.

**GIVE US A CALL!**

**Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired** on the shortest notice by experienced workmen and warranted to perform.

**JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE**, made to order. OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in exchange.

**DUFEU & MC CARTHEY,**  
Burgess and Miner's Stores.

Maysville, Dec. 11, 1862.

**NEW Boot and Shoe Store**

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKES THIS

method to inform all persons who wear Leather, that he has fitted up the room formerly occupied by the Telegraph Office,

**IN CADWALLADER'S BUILDING,** and furnished it with as good and fashionable assortment of

**BOOTS & SHOES**

as can be found in this City, and that their whole attention will be

**GIVEN**

to please and accommodate their customers, and fit them in the **BEST STYLE OF THE ART**, and that no one can possibly go

**AWAY**

dissatisfied. They will keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of

**Boots and Shoes, Boots, Gaiters, Balaclavas, Slippers, Pumps, &c.**

for Men, Ladies and Children. ALSO, Ladies, Childrens and Gentlemen's

**CONGRESS GAITERS and BOOTS,** always on hand, and made to order, and warranted to fit or no fault.

**Repairing done with neatness and a short notice.**

**Persons who wish to be dealt honorably** with and get the worth of their money, are invited to call at

**MARTIN & BRO'S**

In Cadwallader's Building, 2nd street.

Maysville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862-1w.

**Skeleton Skirts.**

**JUST Received the "CHAMPION," "ZEPHYR," "WOW KID," "CLAPPE," "BALMORAL," and "SPIRAL SKELETON SKIRTS."**

**M. R. BURGESS & SON.**

Maysville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862.

**NEW DRESS GOODS**

**JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS FROM**

**New York.** Splendid Stock of DRESS

GOODS, embracing Imperial Repp, "French

Marine and Mo. D'Laines," "Plain Madras,"

"Bordered Plaids," "Brooch Poplin and Celestial," "Empress and Messina Cloth," in all de-

sirable colors. M. R. BURGESS & SON.

November 20th, 1862.

## Commercial.

### MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Dec. 25, 1862.

Sugar New Orleans, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 14c.  
Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 65c.; Half Bbls. 70c.  
COFFEE 33 to 37 with upward tendency.  
WHEAT—Rod 95c; White 91c.  
FLOUR—Selling at \$5.50 to \$6.00.  
Whisky—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 25c.  
Crush Sugar, 15c.  
Gran. 15c.  
Loin " 15c.  
Beef—Sides 5c; Hams 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Shoulders 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.  
LARD—7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.  
Hemp—\$80 per ton.  
TOBACCO—Selling at \$3 to 10c lbs.  
MACKEREL—Nos. 2, \$10; Half bbls. 5, 50, Quarters \$3.25.  
SALES—Barrel bushel.  
Iron—Bar Iron 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Nail Iron 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Horse Skin 25c.  
NAILS—8¢ 50 for 10d.  
RICE—9c. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.  
FEATHERS—83 to 34 cents lbs.

## JOB PRINTING!

### Plain and Fancy Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE

### Bulletin Office!

This department of our Establishment is now

complete, and inferior to none in Kentucky.

We are prepared to meet all orders, of any and every description, promptly and on short notice and at prices greatly reduced from those of former year.

To one and all we would say hand in your Orders as we will neither be excelled in

LOW PRICES!

NOR

### STYLE OF WORKMANSHIP!!

## NEW GRAIN, GROCERY, AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN,

CROGERY AND COMMISSION STORE

in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east corner of Third & Market Streets.

I will pay the highest market price in cash or CASH, RYE & BARLEY.

I have opened a full stock of Groceries,

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco,

etc., &c., together with a general assort-

ment of all articles in the Grocery line, all war-

anted to be of the best quality. My goods have

been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be

sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small

profits. We have also on hand a large stock of PURE

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business

attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of

their money, will please give me a call,

june 16th, 1862.

BEN PHISTER

From the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis.  
Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, to Governor Houston, of Texas.

Hon. John Reynolds, once the honored Governor of Illinois, sends us the following open letter to Gov. Sam. Houston, of Texas, hoping, that if published, it may, by some chance, fall into his hands. What a happy thing it would be for the American people if these old patriots, North and South, could once more be in council to aid in healing the terrible wounds which are driving our Government to perdition and our people to dis-traction.

Gov. Reynolds, in a private note to us, says:

"I would be pleased if you would publish the letter. It may be a drop in the bucket to restore the country to its ancient vigor and happiness—such as it was when I saw you at Washington City."

"I am for peace under any plan or able adjustment the people will make. I think the reunion is the plan of adjustment; but, in the name of God, no more bloodshed to gratify a religious fanaticism."

"Things have taken a fearful turn of late. If any one had the faintest hope in President Lincoln, as the last trust of those in authority at Washington, that hope is extinguished by his recent Annual Message, and hence there is no time to lose by those who believe that his policy must, if successful, destroy every vestige of liberty in the land once dowing "with milk and honey." Democrats, of all other people, should at once and without any further delay, if they intend to oppose successfully the schemes of negro emancipation, which is thrown out as a bone of contention to last until 1900," as fixed by the President himself, should not sleep inert at their posts. The President, with a supine and fanatical Congress, ready to do, or to sanction, any act tending to destroy this great people, with an army raised under the pretense of saving the Union, with the whole resources of the people at his command, can do a vast deal to carry out his unbridled will, before the people of the North, however much opposed to his schemes, can arrest his course. Let there be, then, a general movement and work among the people to secure and carry forward what we have gained at the elections."

BELLEVILLE, ILL., Dec. 8, 1862.  
DEAR FRIEND:—I address you on open letter, and hope it will have sufficient merit for the press to circulate it, so you may see it.

I see by the papers that you were forced to abandon your home and take refuge in the interior of your State. On your travel the people called on you to address them; and when you arose in the assembly to speak, tears of sorrow for your country fell profusely from your eyes.

No good man—no patriot—can look around at the misery and calamity the nation is at this time suffering, without his heart being moved to tears at the downfall of this mighty empire and the consequent misery of the people.

The above short notice of your address forced vividly on my mind the youthful days we spent together in the summer of 1810, in the college in Knox county, Tennessee, where we were students together at the same institution of learning—wherein Rev. Isaac Anderson was the President. I have not seen you since we were together in the same college in 1810; but your public life is well known to me and the nation, and it is highly appreciated by me.

We were poor, obscure lads at college, and we could not dream of the singular destiny that attended us in our eventful lives. We both entered into the war of 1812 as privates, and you were soon promoted, but I got no higher than orderly Sergeant of the company of United States Rangers; hence, I am called, "The Old Ranger."

We were both elected Governors of our respective States, and were elected to Congress for many sessions, but not at the same time.

You were the hero of the independence of Texas, and the country owes you the honor and glory of being the father and founder of a nation. The battle of San Jacinto crowned your efforts, and you were the first and foremost in that glorious struggle for national existence. You exerted all your influence for annexation, and it was accomplished. We held, I believe, the first public meeting in America for the annexation of Texas in Belleville, Illinois, and our labors were approved by the nation.

When we were laboring with thousands of others for the interest and growth of the country, and the nation had reached the enormous amount of thirty-two million inhabitants, and the influence of the Union was felt in every nation on the globe, then it was that this fraternal war commenced—and the country is desolated, and, I fear, ruined forever. The history of mankind presents no such war as the present in the United States. I presume one-fourth of a million of people has already been destroyed in this war of less than one year's duration.

A religious fanaticism to emancipate the slaves in the South is the cause of the war, and the radicals in the North will never cease the war until every slave in America is emancipated, if they have the power.

The country is ruined if four millions of slaves are emancipated in the South. A war of the two races would inevitably arise; that would, if possible, be worse than the present.

The power is with the people to correct the abuses of the present administration and to restore peace and happiness to the country.

The late elections show what the people will do when they speak at the next election for the Presidency. The Constitution and the Government were formed by the Democratic party, and that party alone is the only power on earth that can restore the country to its original peace and happiness.

This hateful and abominable war must cease and a friendly adjustment of the difficulties must be effected by the same feelings of love and friendship that formed the Constitution in 1787.

I would prefer a re-construction of the Union and become again a friendly and united people, including the North and the South; but any amicable adjustment of the present war is better than the desolation and ruin of the country. I think the people have decided that the war must cease and peace be restored.

Your friend,  
JOHN REYNOLDS.  
Gov. SAM. HOUSTON.

WHAT A SHAME!—John W. Kees, late editor of the Circleville Watchman, who was kidnapped and confined in a government basilica, last summer, is a raving maniac in the Asylum, at Columbus. His malignant and malicious persecutors should be hanged higher than was Haman, of old.—Hilliard Gazette.

**The Condition of Fredericksburg.**  
The special correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Fredericksburg to that paper as follows:

I have spent the days in this city. I have several times described what Fredericksburg was; what Fredericksburg is you have also learned by telegraph in advance of the mail. The city has not only been in part burned, but ruined beyond almost hope of recovery. All who passed through the village of Sharpsburg two days after the battle of Antietam, thought would be almost impossible to make a town look more desolate and forsaken; but the appearance of Sharpsburg as compared with that of Fredericksburg, is comely and pleasant.

At the severe cannonading of yesterday, it seems to have been generally understood that the city would have been given up to pillage upon the occupation of our troops. The leading citizens have long been known as the most bitter and malignant rebels in the State, and to have had much to do in carrying Virginia out of the Union, in spite of an honest and overwhelming vote to the contrary. The ladies of Fredericksburg, especially, were spiteful and venomous to such a degree that one almost forgot to recognize them as women.

After uttering the most bitter invectives against the people of Fredericksburg, this charitable correspondent goes on to say:

To day these fine mansions are not standing. A heap of smoldering embers is all that remains of them. Others, less ostentatious in their style of architecture, are riddled and torn with shot and shell; the furniture broken and defaced; the bedding ripped and striped, taken into the streets and trodden under foot; elegant china ware and cutlery, choice libraries of books, rare works of art, are all heaped together in the streets, and are scrambled for as trophies.—The old mansion of Douglas Gordon—perhaps wealthiest citizen in the Valley is now used as the headquarters of General Howard, but before he occupied it every room had been torn with shot, and then all the elegant furniture and works of art broken and smashed by the soldiers, who burst into the house, after having driven the rebel sharp shooters from behind it. When I entered it, early this morning, before its occupation by General Howard, I found the soldiers of his fine division diverting themselves with the rich dresses found in the wardrobes; some had on bonnets of the fashion of last year, and were surveying themselves before mirrors which, an hour or two afterwards, were pitched out of the window and smashed to pieces upon the pavement; others had elegant scarfs bound around their heads in the form of turbans, and shawls around their waists after the fashion of the Turks. What I saw in this mansion was repeated in nearly every one which the flames had not destroyed.

It is but the truth to say that the wealthy citizens of Fredericksburg possessed something more than wealth, and of much greater value—culture. I doubt there is a village in New England that possesses more choice private libraries than did Fredericksburg the day before the bombardment.—

You can see that the old orthodox religious element enters into nearly every one of them. Said a soldier to me to-day, taking among a magnificent private library, half covered with mud in the streets. "How intensely religious these—d—d rebels are!" Not only solid works upon religion and philosophy are found among the libraries, but books in nearly all the modern languages which looked as if they had been well read and appreciated.

We destroyed by fire yesterday nearly two whole squares of buildings, chiefly used for business purposes, together with the fine residences of C. McDowell, Dr. Smith, J. H. Kelly, A. S. Cott, Wm. Slaughter, and many other smaller dwellings. Every store, which would not have looked badly on Broadway, was literally one mass of broken glass and jars.

The British Consul was arrested last night upon suspicion of being a rebel spy, but was in a short time released. This morning, at the request of General Howard, he was again arrested, it being now positively known that he has secured and entertained armed rebels in his house, and then aided them in their escape.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.—There are three thousand eight hundred street in London, which, if they were placed in a straight line, would extend three thousand miles, or twice the distance from Calais to Constantinople. If a person should undertake to walk through all these streets, and should walk ten miles a day each working day, it would require a whole year, and meanwhile a new city, with from 60,000 to 70,000 inhabitants, would be built. There are more Scottish descendants in London than in Edinburgh, more Irish than in Dublin, 100,000 more Romanists than in Rome, more Jews than in Palestine; 60,000 Germans, or more than the population of Leipzig, and twice as many as of Potsdam; 30,000 French—as many as in Boulogne or Havre; 6,000 Italians, and a large number of Asiatics, and many who still worship idols. A great missionary field is thus brought to the heart of the world's metropolis.

THINK OF IT.—Out of debt, every six-pence you get ahead is your own; you may look on it with unalloyed sensation of right to spend it, to turn it in any fashion it is equal to. But in debt, your money is not your own. It belongs to him to whom it is due, to him who patiently toiled for it—earned it.

Lincoln is absolutely insolent in his message. He says in substance "if the niggers do crowd you white people of the North, why you can leave and go take their place in the South." That is an abolition change of base!—Seneca Advertiser.

Are first class. We have added to our Type many of the Modern styles, and being Pratical Printers, we are thus enabled to furnish Jobs promptly, to guarantee satisfaction and to accept

PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLORS!

## BULLETIN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT! SECOND STREET,

## MAYSVILLE, KY.

### Mercantile Work.

BILLS OF LADING,  
BILL HEAD,  
CERTIFICATES,  
DRAY TICKETS,  
CIRCULARS,  
BLANKS, DEEDS,  
RECEIPTS,  
REGISTERS.

### SHOW CARDS!

AND

### BILLS IN COLORS

CHECKS,  
CARDS,  
HEADINGS,  
NOTES,  
ENVELOPES,  
CONTRACTS.

### SHOW BILLS

FOR

### Country Merchants

SHOW BILLS,  
HAND BILLS,  
INVITATIONS,

BILLS OF FAIR,  
POSTERS,  
LABELS, &c.,

SCHOOL & COLLEGE SCHEMES,  
CONCERT PROGRAMMES, &c.

### PAMPHLET WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

### SCHOOL & COLLEGE CATALOGUES,

MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS

CONSTITUTIONS,

REPORTS,

BRIEFS, &c.

### PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO sell all kinds of SOAP & CANDLES equal in quality to Cramati or any other market. "Wholesale" Gums at less prices, which the following list will show:

CANDLES. SOAP.

Mould Candles 100 Family Soap, No. 1, 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Extra 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Palm 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Extra Palm 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Summer Mould 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> German 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Extra Family Candles 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> " " 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 2 lbs to box 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> " " " 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Star Candles 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> " " " 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Glycerine 60 to 75 per dozen.

Five per cent off for CASH in any quantities to such purchasers.

Cash paid for Tallow and Grease.

Address, BELL & COLLINS,

Soap and Candle, Factory Maysville, Ky.

TO CITY AND COUNTRY

MERCHANTS:

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO sell all kinds of SOAP & CANDLES equal in quality to Cramati or any other market. "Wholesale" Gums at less prices, which the following list will show:

CANDLES. SOAP.

Mould Candles 100 Family Soap, No. 1, 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Extra 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Palm 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Extra Palm 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Summer Mould 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> German 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Extra Family Candles 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> " " 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 2 lbs to box 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> " " " 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Star Candles 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> " " " 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Glycerine 60 to 75 per dozen.

Five per cent off for CASH in any quantities to such purchasers.

Cash paid for Tallow and Grease.

Address, BELL & COLLINS,

Soap and Candle, Factory Maysville, Ky.

LOW PRICES!

### THE ATTENTION

OF

Business Men, Teachers, Commit-

tees, &c.,

Is respectfully directed to our Establishment, if they desire first class work at low rates.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.

ROSS & ROSER.

Business Men, Teachers, Commit-

tees, &c.,

Is respectfully directed to our Establishment,

if they desire first class work at low rates.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.

ROSS & ROSER.

Business Men, Teachers, Commit-

tees, &c.,

Is respectfully directed to our Establishment,

if they desire first class work at low rates.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.

ROSS & ROSER.

Business Men, Teachers, Commit-

tees, &c.,

Is respectfully directed to our Establishment,

if they desire first class work at low rates.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.

ROSS & ROSER.

Business Men, Teachers, Commit-

tees, &c.,

Is respectfully directed to our Establishment,

if they desire first class work at low rates.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.

ROSS & ROSER.

Business Men, Teachers, Commit-

tees, &c.,

Is respectfully directed to our Establishment,

if they desire first class work at low rates.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.